

THE ROUGH REBELLION.

Herald Special Reports from
Paris and Versailles.

Serious Engagement Outside
the Walls of Paris.

The Communists Routed With
Heavy Loss.

THE GREAT CRISIS AT HAND.

A Large Force Advancing on the
Insurgents.

Bismarck Demands the Suppression of the
Insurrection by the 15th Inst.

THREATENED GERMAN OCCUPATION.

Engagement Between the Rebels and
Government Forces at Narbonne.

GENERAL CHARETTE HOLDING NANTES.

The Paris Insurgents Preparing
for an Attack.

Communists Marching Towards
Porte de Passy.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, April 3.—Morning.

I have received the following despatch from
the New York Herald special correspondent
in Paris, dated yesterday evening (April 2).
Your correspondent telegraphs:—

AN ENGAGEMENT NEAR PARIS—ADVANCE OF
THE INSURGENTS.

A serious engagement took place this morning
between the forces of the Versailles govern-
ment and those of the Commune. A column
of about two thousand insurgent National
Guards which had been stationed at the bridge
of Neuilly moved from that point and marched
on the village of Courbevoie, situated on the
peninsula of Gernévilliers, not far from Fort
Mont Valerien.

THE FIRST SHOT.

The insurgents were met by a force of
gendarmes and the *Gardes Forestiers* when
near their destination. As the hostile forces
nearly reached each other the captain of the *Gardes
Forestiers*, leaving his command, galloped for-
ward, waving his cap as if he desired to
address the communists. Before he could say
anything, however, a Zouave, one of the
deserters from the regular army, in the ranks
of the insurgents, fired at and shot him dead.

THE FIGHT—ROUT OF THE INSURGENTS.

This cold-blooded murder was the signal
for a general action between the two
forces, during which the gendarmes took
five prisoners, whom they shot immedi-
ately. One of the prisoners was an old
man of seventy-six years of age. Dur-
ing the engagement the guns of Fort Mont
Valerien swept the roads between Puteaux,
Courbevoie and Neuilly. The contest lasted
all one o'clock in the afternoon, when the
communists fled into Paris, having lost twenty-
five of their number killed and many
wounded.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN PARIS.

At the present writing the excitement in
Paris is tremendous. The National Guards
still hold Porte Maillot, and battalions of in-
fantry and batteries of artillery are hurrying
forward in that direction. The *rappel* is beat-
ing throughout Paris and the forces of the
Commune are manning the ramparts of the
city.

ANOTHER REPORT OF THE FIGHT.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Rest of the Communists—Many Prisoners
Captured—The Line of the Seine Occupied.

LONDON, April 2, 1871.

The following despatch has just been re-
ceived from Versailles, and is forwarded for
the HERALD:—

ROUT OF THE INSURGENTS.

Several thousand National Guards, occupy-
ing Puteaux, Courbevoie and the Bridge of
Neuilly, have been routed by the troops, who
carried the barricades and captured many pris-
oners. The Nationals fled into the city. The
moral effect of the affair is excellent.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY.

The Army of Versailles has occupied St.
Cloud and the line of the Seine.

THE CRISIS AT HAND.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Crisis at Hand—A Great Fight in Pros-
pect—Bismarck Threatens a German Occu-
pation of Paris.

LONDON, April 3.—Morning.

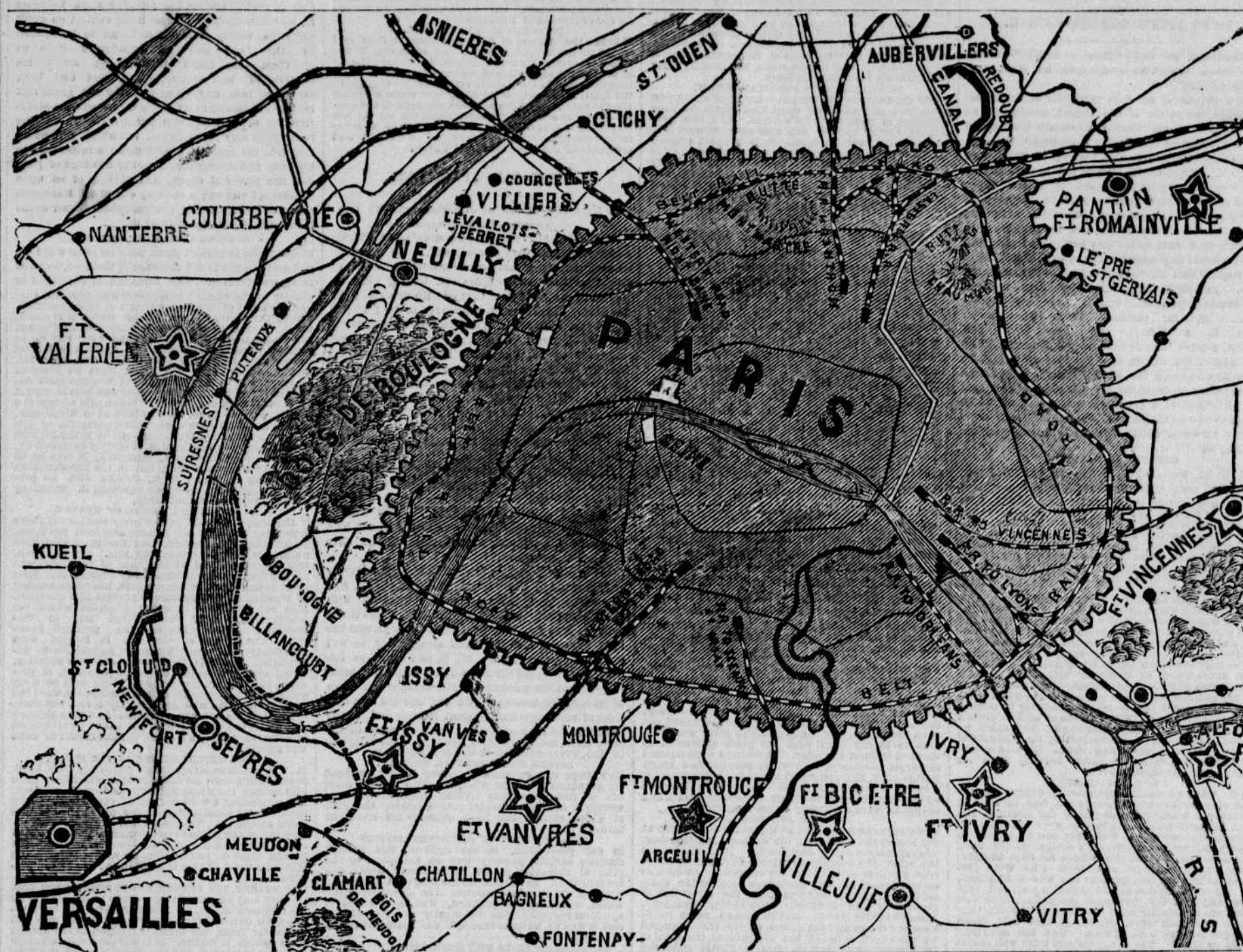
The New York Herald special correspon-
dent at Versailles telegraphs, under date of
yesterday (April 2) evening, as follows:—

THE CRISIS AT HAND.

The crisis of the communist rebellion and
of the Versailles government is at hand.
Troops are moving towards the capital and
two batteries of artillery have just left, taking

SCENE OF THE INSURGENTS' DEFEAT NEAR PARIS.

Situations of Puteaux, Courbevoie and Neuilly—Positions Held by the Communists—
Line of the Seine Occupied by the Government Forces.



the road to Paris. All the ambulances are in
readiness and everything presages a great
struggle.

A THREAT FROM BISMARCK.

Bismarck has given permission for the Ver-
sailles authorities to mass any number of
troops near Paris. He says that if the insur-
rection is not suppressed and order restored in
Paris by the 15th instant the German army
will enter and take possession of the city.
This information may be accepted as reliable.

THE VERSAILLES GOVERN-
MENT.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Charette Holding Nantes—Army Outposts
Pushed Forward—Reinforcements—Govern-
ment Circular to the Prefects—The Southern
Cities Quiet—Insurgents Defeated at Nar-
bonne—Army Organization.

LONDON, April 2, 1871.

I am enabled to report the following intelli-
gence for the information of the New York Herald:—
CHARETTE HOLDING NANTES.
A despatch from Versailles, dated yesterday,
reports that General Charette, the legitimist leader,
holds Nantes.

ARMY OUTPOSTS PUSHED FORWARD.
The outposts of the Army of Versailles, on
the Avenue de Neuilly, have been pushed within a
hundred yards of the ramparts. An attack in that
quarter is expected. A considerable force is also
concentrated on the heights of Chantillon.

REINFORCEMENTS CONSTANTLY ARRIVING.
The Versailles government constantly receives re-
inforcements of troops, and fresh camps are es-
tablished as they arrive. The army now under its
control in the vicinity of Versailles consists of eight
divisions of infantry and three of cavalry. All un-
reliable troops are sent home.

CIRCULAR FROM M. THIERS.

President Thiers telegraphs the prefects of de-
partments that Lyons, St. Etienne, Le Creuzot,
Toulouse and Perpignan are quiet. Zenta, with
900 men, has defeated the insurgents at Narbonne
and captured their leaders. Marseilles has recog-
nized the regular government. The Commune in
Paris is divided, agitated and powerless. The As-
sembly is sitting tranquilly at Versailles; surrounded
by the best army France ever had.

ARMY ORGANIZATION.
The government has charged General Clinchamps
with the organization of the troops.

EXODUS FROM PARIS—VERSAILLES CROWDED.
Paris is quiet, but the exodus of the inhabitants
continues. Versailles is crowded to overflowing,
and lodgings are only to be had at fabulous prices.

THE COMMUNE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Public Sitings—Fighting at the Bridge of
Sevres—The Communists on the March—
Movement to Disarm Loyalists—A Social-
istic Proposition—Object of the Revolution—
The Commercial Question.

LONDON, April 2, 1871.

I have received the following despatches from
Paris and Versailles, dated yesterday, and forward
them for publication in the New York Herald:—
THE COMMUNE TO HOLD PUBLIC SITINGS.
The *Not d'Ordre* (newspaper) of Paris says that
the sittings of the Communal Council will soon be
made public.

COLLISION AT THE BRIDGE OF SEVRES.
The *Journal des Debats* reports a collision at the
Bridge of Sevres with Ducrot's men, and adds:—
The battalions of the committee were on the alert;
last night, fearing an attack. There were ten thou-
sand men in the Bois de Boulogne and a large num-
ber bivouacked in the Champs Elysees. The gates
of Maillot, Auteuil and Point du Jour were closed.

NO FIGHTING ON SATURDAY.

The rumors which have been current of fighting
before Paris on yesterday (Saturday) are false.

NATIONALS ON THE MARCH.

The *Not d'Ordre* states that battalions provided
with camping materials marched out on Friday in
the direction of Passy.

MOVEMENT TO DISARM LOYALISTS.

A Versailles despatch reports that a movement is
on foot in Paris to disarm and disband all battalions
of Nationals which do not recognize the authority of
the Committee. The *Cri du Peuple* demands that
this proposition be speedily carried into effect in the
second arrondissement.

ORGANIZING MARCHING BATTALIONS.

The organization and equipment of marching bat-
talions in Paris is actively going on.

WHERE THE MONEY COMES FROM.

The Paris Committee intend to issue assignats to
meet their immediate necessities.
The Nationals have occupied the buildings of the
Credit Foncier. The party of order still hold pos-
session of the Bank of France. The bank, however,
to save itself from being plundered, has advanced
3,000,000 francs to the insurgents.

THE COMMITTEE ASKED TO RETIRE.

The *Not d'Ordre* has an article, signed by Henri
Rochefort, summoning the committee to retire and
not provoke a contest with the Commune.

THE PREFECTURES.

The *Steele* demands the abolition of prefectures
and the reduction of the number of departments.

WHAT M. LOCKROY DEMANDED.

M. Edouard Lockroy writes to the *Rappel* that
he proposed to the Assembly to recognize what had
been done in Paris, to adopt an electoral law, con-
voke the Constituent Assembly and then to dissolve;
all to prevent civil war.

PROPOSED ABOLITION OF INHERITANCE.

The same despatch states that the *Societe*, a new
evening journal, proposes the abolition of inheri-
tance of property, and the *Cri du Peuple* approves.

OBJECT OF THE REVOLUTION.

The *Official Journal* of the insurgents declares that
the object of the revolution is to guarantee the per-
petuity of the republic by laying the foundations
broad, deep and immovable. Paris, renouncing
independence, will still be the head of France.

THE COMMERCIAL QUESTION.

The Commune, desiring a conciliatory settlement
of the question as to the maturity of bills, asked the
workmen's societies and the Chambers of Com-
merce to give their views on the subject. A confer-
ence was held Friday with the merchants, and the
Commune decided to accept their proposition for
partial payments, without prejudicing the ques-
tion of ultimate liability for the whole amount of
such bills.

MORE MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

Decrees issued by the Commune suppress the
title and functions of commander-in-chief, remove
Brunel and appoint Endes Delegate Minister of
War, Bergeret Chief of Staff, and Duval Military
Commander and Prefect of Police.

ELECTIONS ORDERED TO FILL VACANCIES.

The Commune of Paris has ordered elections in
the arrondissements on the 5th instant to fill the
vacancies occasioned by the resignation of sixteen
of its members.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

All the gates of Paris have been reopened, except
that of Passy.

The reorganization of the Octroi and the comple-
tion of the public buildings are contemplated.
Circulation in and about Paris is free to all per-
sons who do not bear arms.

The exclusion of religion from the public schools
is mooted.

DESPATCHES BY MAIL.

Hostility to the Germans—They Must Seek
Work Elsewhere—The Communists—Gari-
baldi—Mr. Washburne's Reception—The
Public Place Opening—The Cattle Disease.

PARIS, March 10, 1871.

The city has been the scene of much excitement
during the past three days—Germans returning to

Paris mostly the cause. Large crowds collect
around the different stores where proprietors have
been away during the war and return to their
former business occupations. On Thursday con-
siderable excitement prevailed at the Hotel Chateaux.
During the day a mob had notified their intention of
shutting it up, stating the proprietor to be a Prus-
sian. Many English and American families left
"double quick" for safer quarters. The Germans
are now returning; but if they are all re-
ceived as I know a number have been, Ger-
many will understand that her last word
with France is not said. Numbers who left
their families here to protect their property during
their service in the Prussian army with their lives, by
attempting to settle down again in Paris. The feeling
exhibited is savage, and to such an extent is this
feeling shown that foreigners have to be cautious
and make known their nationality in some quarters
of the city or else they expose themselves to all
kinds of insults and assaults.

ON THE CHAMPS ELYSEES.

I witnessed one of these exhibitions of hatred.
A crowd of *gambes* were playing, and a young Ameri-
can passed in the midst. "It's not Prussian!" was the
cry. He walked on and no notice was taken. Di-
rectly an old lady, dressed in deep mourning,
passed slowly along. "Ah, Prussienne!" they cried.
The old lady, who is a Prussian, looked in astonish-
ment when they rushed upon her and tore her bon-
net and dress in tatters, and had not a few soldiers
interfered she would have been foully dealt with—
their cries of, "To the water!" &c., &c. This state
of things continues, and the authorities take no
pains to put it down, and in most cases the innocent
suffer.

THREE BAVARIAN OFFICERS WERE ARRESTED
yesterday and taken to the Mans prison. Henry
Hinier, the great carriage builder, who employs
generally from 600 to 800 workmen, placarded on
his large factory, Boulevard Haussmann, "No Ger-
mans who have been serving against the French
cause employed." Several other large houses who
have recently reopened have also done the same
thing. It is incredible how strongly the feeling
of hatred manifests itself. The French are going
earnestly to work to repair the misfortunes of their
country, and will now show their industry by doing
the work that they have given the Germans to
do. They have gone so far as to prevent the
German language in the schools of the government.

THE COMMUNISTS AGAIN SEEKING ARMS.
A number dressed as National Guards presented
themselves at the factory of M. Goldwin and
presenting a paper, stamped, &c., declared they
had been sent by the government to make a
requisition of all the arms therein. M.
Goldwin, a little stupefied at such an un-
expected demand, was commanded by the order of
the Committee of Public Safety. M. Goldwin
refused to recognize the demand and requested
a day to think it over; in the meantime he informed
the authorities of what had taken place, and im-
mediately a number of troops were sent to detain the
factory and the patriotic requisitionists did not re-
turn with their official stamps, &c. Just before the
Prussians entered the Bellevilles stole about four
thousand cartridges and had them no one knew
where. The Commune is all more or less
alarmed and the government is aware of it. It is
surprising they think of having the sitting at Ver-
sailles instead of Paris.

ROCHEFORT PUBLISHES THE FOLLOWING LETTER OF GAR-
ibaldi, addressed to one of his friends in Paris:—
MY DEAR LAFONT—Tell the Parisians that I shall be
with them the day that they shall have washed the soil of their
beautiful country from the pollution of despotism and of
greed, and that in their distress I love them more than
ever. I am, &c. G. GARIBOLDI.

CAPREIRA, March 1, 1871.

has entertained during the week General Sheridan
and Commodore Wells. The American announce-
ment is all broken up and the doctors are taking a rest
from their severe labors—Dr. Swinburne in Paris and
Dr. Johnston with his family in Nice. The ambulance
has been a great success, but no "red ribbons"
have been given as yet, although they are expected
by many of the "devoted" at that institution. When
they are decorated the *HERALD* will know it. Nearly
all the

PUBLIC BUILDINGS ARE NOW OPENING.
The museum of Cluny was open Saturday for the
first time in six months. The fine paintings, which
were removed early in September, are now being
displayed in their hiding places, and the Louvre
will be open next week. This is good news for the
artists, who have been deprived of *entrée* so long a
time.

THE THEATRES ARE ALL OPEN.
but no new pieces of note are played. The *Gaites*,
while playing the "Siege of Paris," is playing the
"Chateaux de France" to crowded houses.

ALL THE CAFES.

In the Champs Elysees are undergoing repairs and
some have already commenced work. The few that
were in readiness were badly damaged by the
crazed mobs, who stole and broke everything they
could—all because these cafes had been open during
the stay of the Prussians on March 1. The govern-
ment was compelled to place guards to protect
them, but as is the case here too often, the National
Guards arrive when the smash-up is over. The
gambes of the city have caused much mischief, and
it happens that the Guards never succeed in arrest-
ing any of them. They say they are boys, but dan-
gerous boys when armed with sticks and stones.
Some of the *demi-monde* who have made their out-
door promenades since the fine weather, are
shouted at and hissed, and cries of "To Berlin!"
To Berlin!

CATTLE DISEASE
is making great ravages in the city; at the granaries
of Vanvres 250 died a day. They have been re-
moved from La Vilette. Large quantities were sold
on Friday; during the sale a number drowned dead

on the roadside and were left there all day and night,
but some of the fearless inhabitants in the vicinity
took them, and in the morning blood and some
bones were the only remnants of the diseased beef.
The prices, which have been very moderate since
the armistice, are now increasing on account of the
numbers dying. Means of transporting all the dead
still in a bad state, and the papers are urging the
government to dig deeper trenches than they have
done and burn the innumerable bodies which are
now lying haphazardly covered in the vicinity. The sanitary
condition is still improving here.

Attempt of Germans to Return to France—
Action of the American Consul at Boulogne—
The Teutons Advised to Keep Away.

BOULOGNE, March 11, 1871.
During the past week scarcely a day has elapsed
without the packet boats to Boulogne bringing over
from England a number, more or less considerable,
of Germans desirous of returning to Paris. In con-
sequence of their papers not bearing the *visa* of the
French Consulate in London, which refuses per-
mission to any Germans to return to France, the
Teutons have been arrested on their arrival at Bou-
logne by police agents, who have to consult the au-
thorities before allowing any foreigner whose papers
are not in order to proceed on his voyage. The
sous-préfet de Boulogne has thought proper to apply
the old law relating to passports to the Germans in
question, and they were therefore ordered to return
whence they came.

THE PROTECTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

As a last resource the Germans, considering them-
selves as still under the protection of the American
authorities, notwithstanding the conclusion of
peace, have regularly applied for a *visa* to Mr.
John de la Montagne, the American Consul at Bou-
logne, by whom they were informed that, even sup-
posing he could still allow them the advantage of
his influence as representative of the United States
and, last of all, the cruel desertion of his country by
two great dangers if permitted to continue their voy-
age. One of those dangers consisted in the fact
that if they were recognized in the Prussian lines
they would be imprisoned or shot for not
having answered to their country's call when the
war broke out; and the other in the very great prob-
ability that they would be massacred when re-
cognized as Germans in Paris.

ADVISED TO KEEP AWAY FROM PARIS.

The sub-prefet de Boulogne very kindly informed
them that he wished to avoid the crime of assas-
sination, to which they would be exposed in France,
and therefore insisted upon their return to England.
Most of the Germans in question appeared to be
thoroughly unconscious of the irritated state of
feeling existing against them throughout France,
and imagined that the people of Strasbourg during
they would be allowed to resume their former occu-
pations in the French capital, to which they were all
bound. One obstinate Bavarian insisted that with a
passport from the "Bavarian Minister" he was en-
titled to travel anywhere! In this case, however,
the Bavarian proposed, but the French sub-prefet
disputed.

SENT BACK AT THE EXPENSE OF AMERICA.

The result was that on Thursday and Friday last
twenty-three Germans were sent back to England at
half price, at the expense of the American Consul,
who, although his political mission is at an end
through the declaration of peace, has still a large
stock of humanity left on his conscience, and who
victims of the war, whether they be French or Ger-
man.

A Sad Scene in Bordeaux—Death of the
Brave Mayor of Strasbourg—Died of a
Broken Heart—Funeral Scenes.

BOULOGNE, March 4, 1871.

Yesterday the last earthly remains of poor M.
Kass, deputy from Alsace and Mayor of Strasbourg,
whose untimely end caused such profound sorrow
here, were accompanied by an immense procession
to the Orleans depot to be from there transported to
his weeping family, who are waiting with agonized
hearts in that patriotic old city of Strasbourg which
he defended so gallantly and loved so well.

DIED BROKEN HEARTED.

There is something extremely mournful in the
circumstances attending his death, not only because
he died far away from home among strangers, and
on account of the dark and melancholy events
which accompanied it and of which it made,
as it were, a part. Six months ago he was a
strong and healthy man, but those who saw
the weak, trembling figure that left the Cham-
ber three days ago would never have suspected
that he was whose steady courage and untiring
energy animated the people of Strasbourg during a
siege whose horrors far exceeded that of Paris, to
that heroic resistance which has gained them the
admiration of the world. But sorrow and care, the
horror of the war and the ravages his country by
months, the tyrannical rule of the Prussians, loss
of property, grief at the destruction of his native city,
from whom he had hoped everything, overcame and
broke down at last a strong and delicate organization,
and he died, as everybody says, of a broken heart,
breathing his last at twelve o'clock at night on the
very day the French people basely repudiated away his
country to the Germans in exchange for a dis-
honorable peace. As the shadows of midnight
gathered around his dying bed and a thousand
electric tongues were telling the news of the sur-
render of Alsace all over the world and the black
pain of sorrow and wretchedness had sunk down
upon France, his troubled spirit entered the dark
realm of death, like the ghost of his murdered coun-
try, passing away in gloom and despair. Although
sick and feeble he had made the long, weary voyage
from Strasbourg to Boulogne in the hope of being
able to do something for his unhappy city, and when
they told him that their prayers had been unavail-
ing and that they were to be handed over, bound

hand and foot to the Prussians, it was too much
for him, and the broken frame gave way under the
stroke.

THE FUNERAL CORTEGE
was conducted by an immense throng, M. Gambetta,
three other members of the Assembly, the Mayor of
Bordeaux and the Prefect of the Gironde acting as
pall bearers, followed by the Deputies of the Lower
Chamber, many other members of the House, the Paris
press and the City Council of Bordeaux as mem-
bers. The National Guards, a regiment of marines
and half the population of Bordeaux made up the
procession, which, filing slowly through the Rue
Fondaudou, the Allée de Tonnay, the Chapeau
Rouge and the quai, was nearly two hours reach-
ing the Orleans depot.

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

Prince Bismarck's Warning to the
Murderous "Reds."

The Territorial Union of Alsace and Lorraine—
Prussian Legislative Debate—Ominous Hint
of "Effectual" German Action.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, April 2, 1871.

The subject of the future policy of Germany to-
wards France generally, as well as of the imme-
diate system of government which the Prussians will
adopt towards the conquered territory of Alsace
and Lorraine, engages the serious attention of the
North German Cabinet and Parliament.

This fact has been made apparent by the cable
telegram despatches in which I have recently re-
ported the proceedings of the German Parliament
to the *HERALD*. It has been confirmed by the very
latest debate which has taken place in the Prussian
legislative body, Prince Bismarck himself taking part
in the discussion.

I am enabled to announce to-day that during the
session of the Reichstag yesterday the bill for the
union of Alsace and Lorraine with the German em-
pire was received and referred to a special com-
mittee.

Herr Zelinski moved that the Polish territories
shall not be included in the empire.

The motion was rejected.
Prince Bismarck explained the policy of the Prus-
sian government towards France. He said "it was
the interest of Germany to facilitate the task of
republican France. The Emperor had decided not
to intervene unless the interests of Germany were
endangered, and then the action would be taken
which would be effectual."

THE AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENT.

Debate on the Government
Army Bill.

Firm Opposition to the Cabinet—Imperialism
Struggling to Retain the Military Power—
Plan of National Armament.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VIENNA, April 2, 1871.

The Austrian Cabinet is not satisfied with the
general aspect of affairs in Europe. There are
"rumors of war." The Ministers are excited, but
it is difficult to say from what side or source they
apprehend danger.

Continuing my telegraph report of the Parliamen-
tary proceedings for the *HERALD*, I have to state
that in the Reichsrath a most excited debate is in
progress on army matters.

There is a wide division of opinion on the propo-
sition of the government plan to raise a fresh con-
tingent of recruits under the new army bill.
The House yesterday rejected a motion to adjourn
for the usual Easter recess, and the discussion will
be resumed on Monday.

CITIZEN ALARM AND ITS CAUSES.

The people who are subject to the rule of Austria
have become alarmed at the persistency with which
the Emperor's government seeks to maintain the
expensive and harassing plan of a huge national
armament at a moment when the cabinet professes
a policy of peace.

This feeling has just been intensified by the pub-
lication in Vienna of a pamphlet, the authorship of
which is attributed to the Archduke Albert, its ob-
ject being to urge a reorganization and strengthen-
ing of the military power "